

The Slaughter of Railroad Employees

By Frederick Upham Adams.



THE appalling slaughter of railway employees due to the retention of the old-fashioned freight car couplers so aroused public sentiment, years ago, that congress was forced into passing a law making obligatory the use of automatic devices. The railroad interests had figured it out, to their own satisfaction, that it was cheaper to keep on killing and maiming tens of thousands of their men than it was to buy new couplers. Every possible influence has been employed to delay and defeat the enforcement of this law, the aim of which was to check the wholesale murder of hard-working employees. The corporations declared that there were no practical coupling devices, so puerile a falsehood and so absurd on its face that even those who would have been willing to aid in the outrage declined to do so on this ground. The railroad companies fought the law in the courts and were beaten. It seemed incomprehensible to them that a corporation should be compelled to spend money for so vain and profitless a thing as the saving of human life.

They induced congress to give them an extension of time. That extension has long since expired, yet the statement is made and not denied that there are thousands of cars not provided with automatic brakes. The more progressive railroad managers now recognize that the change from the murderous old couplers to the new ones is a profitable one. No modern war has wrought so vast a devastation in human life and happiness as the retention of the antique couplers years after inventive genius had solved the problem.

A report recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the total number of casualties to persons on railroads in the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was 55,130, comprising 2787 killed and 51,343 injured. This shows a large increase over any other year. It is a large total, and, in comparison, may be said to be similar to the complete destruction of any one of such cities as Salt Lake City, Utah; San Antonio, Texas; Racine, Wisconsin; Topeka, Kansas; Waterbury, Connecticut; Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; or Augusta, Georgia, neither of which has anything like 53,000 inhabitants. In both the American and British armies, September 19, and October 7, 11, and 12, 1771, in the series of fights and movements around Saratoga, as included by E. S. Greasy, in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," there were less than twenty thousand men; while the highest total given by C. K. Adams, in Johnson's "Cyclopaedia," of the killed, wounded, and missing on both sides at Waterloo, one of the greatest battles of all time, is 54,428 men—not so many by 702 as last year's total of United States railroad casualties. The number of collisions and derailments during the past year was 11,291, involving \$9,353,077 in damages to rolling stock and roadbeds. This gives the astounding increase of 648 collisions and derailments over 1903—astounding but for the reduction of employees, in 1904, by 75,000.—Success.

Respect to Parents

By Beatrice Fairfax.

RESPECT of respect toward the elders is a deplorable characteristic of the young people of this country. Girls speak to their parents in a manner which both they and the parents should be heartily ashamed of. The parents are quite as much to blame as the child, for this lack of respect is the result of bad upbringing. If from infancy a child is allowed to break into all conversations, to have a voice in every discussion and to thrust itself forward on all occasions, the chances are that it will grow self-assertive and domineering, and as it grows older come to think that it knows more than both its parents put together.

If it is a boy he will patronize his father and call him the "governor" or "the old man," if a girl she will take precedence of her mother on all occasions, answering when the latter is spoken to and acting in a general way as though she—the daughter—were the one to be most considered.

If the girl who speaks disrespectfully to her mother only knew the impression she creates on outsiders, I am sure she would try and change her way of speaking. There is nothing that so prejudices people against a girl as seeing her by word, look or deed show the slightest disrespect to her parents.

The false pride that makes a girl ashamed of the hard-working mother and father, who have toiled and sacrificed themselves in order that their children may have luxuries and education, is the outcome of an ugly feeling that should be strangled at its birth.

Many girls who really love their parents grow into the habit of thinking them old-fashioned and ignorant.

You often hear a girl say, "Oh, mother means all right, but she doesn't know," and then the daughter goes ahead and does some foolish thing that, had she consulted her mother's wiser judgment, she might have been saved from doing.

Excepting in very rare cases, the mothers always know best. Guided by the instinct of love and mature wisdom, they invariably choose what is best for their children.

Not long ago I overheard a delicate mother complain of not feeling well. "Oh, mother," broke in her disrespectful daughter, "I'm tired hearing of sickness; you're always ill."

What do you think of that daughter's manner to her mother, and if any man who was thinking of marrying her had been there, don't you think he would have gone away in a very thoughtful mood?

One thing that leads to this state of affairs is the bad habit of many American parents of effacing themselves when their children have visitors. The result is that the young people get into the way of thinking that they can run things themselves and that the presence of their elders is quite unnecessary.

The American girl is the best girl in the world, but she is just a trifle too independent and cavalier in her treatment of her elders.

A well brought up English girl would exclaim in horror at the free and easy way her American cousins have of speaking to their parents.

Nothing is more beautiful than the tender respect and deference shown by youth to age, and it is a great shame for the American girl to let her charms be marred by this one blot.—New York Journal.

Causes of Unhappiness

By H. B. La Rue.

MAN is a creature of his senses; woman of her ideals. And that is the main reason that woman can never understand why men do not and cannot love as women do. A woman loves the man that honors her; he loves the woman that takes care of his comfort. Like a dog, he loves the hand that feeds him, and no other. He may claim to have the higher ideals and expatiate on them, but he must be comfortable before he can expatiate on anything.

The great cause of the mass of human unhappiness is that we expect too much of each other. Our ideals are very largely formed by our literature. The heroes and heroines of our best fiction always present fifty year heads on twenty year shoulders, but marriage dispels all such illusions.

A man marries simply for a home, and the woman that takes care of it and him can do anything with him, and if she does not she can do nothing with him. When a man is looking for a wife he does not demand beauty or accomplishments, but does want the "good face" to have around the house. That is the woman he is looking for. He will leave society beauties and marry a demure little "country mouse," and society wonders.

A girl less than twenty-five or thirty years old is not fit to select a husband; any woman over forty will acknowledge that. A man that a girl would elope with at twenty she would despise at thirty, fight at forty, and shoot at fifty, if he proposed marriage.

Health Record in English Town.

The little town of Lincolnshire village of Ewerby is said to be the healthiest town in the world. During the past ten years only one person has died between the ages of two and sixty. Mrs. Margaret Vickers, who has lived in the village for seventy-six years, celebrated her hundredth birthday recently. There is another woman aged ninety-five, one eighty-four and many over seventy. The town is full of senescentarians, and its population of 358 is as strong in healthy youngsters as in those who have reached ripe age.

Saying He Never Felt Better, Died. The death of W. H. Rockhill, ex-clerk of the courts of this county, here verifies in a way the thesis of Goethe that no man can survive a happy moment.

He had been feeling ill and went to the office of his physician to tell the doctor that he was improving in health and that he never felt better for many days.

The words had no more than escaped his lips than he keeled over and died of heart disease.—Lebanon correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEWS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Minor Happenings of the Week at Home and Abroad.

Down in Dixie.

Major John William Johnston died at Richmond.

A new railroad is projected from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C., along the North Carolina coast.

The noted "moonshine" distillery of William Nowlin, in Franklin county, was destroyed and Nowlin captured.

Miss Lilly Cary has been appointed sponsor for Virginia at the Confederate reunion.

A contract for building 100 miles of the Tidewater road will be awarded June 1.

The trial of Reynolds Carlisle, charged with the murder of John D. Krumbling, was begun at Berryville.

Majority and minority reports on federation were made by the special committee of the Southern Presbyterian assembly appointed to deal with the subject.

Wesley G. Parker, until last Tuesday exchange teller in the Arkansas National Bank, of this city, is missing, and it is claimed that his accounts show a shortage of \$10,000. President C. M. Rix, of the bank, admits the shortage and said that the institution is shortly secured by a bond.

At the National Capital.

Second Vice-President Gage E. Tarbell, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was examined by State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks.

Through the North.

Mrs. Lease was robbed in New York Saturday Night.

The Merchants' Trust Company of New York closed its doors and receivers were appointed.

Chicago's teamster strike spread, as was expected, but efforts to bring about peace were renewed.

A wide difference of opinion on union developed among the Cumberland Presbyterians at Fresno, Cal.

Considerable opposition developed in the General Assembly to the cathedral idea of Justice Harlan.

A check so cleverly raised that it deceived even the banks which cashed it caused the arrest of a New York bar-keeper.

The Chicago express companies refused to recede from their decisions not to reemploy strikers, and the strike will now be fought out to the end.

The entire plant of the National Fire Works Company at West Hanover, consisting of ten wooden buildings of one story each, was destroyed by an explosion in the mixing room. Of the ninety employees at the plant only five were injured, one seriously.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, removed his Director of Public Safety and Director of Public Works as a step in his fight to prevent the lease of the gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company.

One train crashed into another on the high trestle of the elevated near the bridge over the Harlem river and 20 persons were hurt.

May corn went up 6 cents a bushel on the Chicago Exchange, and there was talk of a corner, wheat also undergoing a sharp flurry.

The United States assayer at Seattle states that the output of gold from the northern country this year will amount to \$22,000,000. If not more. From the Klondike alone he predicts an output of from ten to twelve millions, the balance coming from the camps on the American side.

Foreign Affairs.

Greece is to be warned against supporting Grecian bands now active in Southern Manchuria.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned.

A detailed report to confirm the identification of John Paul Jones' body has been sent from Paris to Washington.

Gen. Linovitch, under date of May 22, reports that a Russian detachment successfully attacks the Japanese trenches on the heights south of the station of Changtufu, May 21, forcing the Japanese to evacuate their trenches.

It is believed the injuries sustained by Empress Augusta Victoria by falling down a stairway at Wiesbaden were more serious than at first reported.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, voting at Winona Lake, decided unanimously for union with the Cumberland church.

More than 100 Methodist ministers marched to the Philadelphia City Hall and protested to Mayor Weaver against the proposed gasworks lease.

Milton E. Rose, of Stafford county, was drowned at Aquia creek.

The Charcoal Club opened its annual exhibition, the standard of the work being higher than ever.

Labor agitators in Spain threaten to make a demonstration against King Alfonso of Spain when he visits that city.

Workers ditched a train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, east of Emporia, Kan., and six passengers were injured, two of them fatally.

Lull in Chicago Strike.

Chicago, Special.—The final rejection of the union teamsters' demands, especially those of the express drivers, was officially announced by the employers, thus annulling the present settlement of the teamsters' strike. The employers demand unconditional surrender. Neither side in the strike made a direct step towards peace and each is apparently waiting the next move of the other. The employers sent their goods all over the city under police protection without encountering violence.

TOGO DEFEATS RUSSIANS

Japanese Admiral Practically Annihilates Navy of the Czar

BATTLE IN THE STRAITS OF KOREA

According to Information Received at the State Department in Washington, the Battle Began Saturday, the Japanese Sinking the Russian Battleship Borodino, Four More Warships and a Repair Ship.

According to the latest information, the battle between the Russian and Japanese naval forces for the supremacy of the Oriental seas, on which hangs the outcome of the far Eastern struggle, has begun, if it has not terminated decisively. All the dispatches received point to a Japanese victory, though it is not yet known whether the full force of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fighting ships took part in the contest, which, according to the dispatches, took place in the comparatively narrow waters of the Straits of Korea. The first information came in a dispatch from the American consul at Nagasaki to the State Department at Washington, telling that the Japanese had sunk one Russian battleship, four other warships and a repair ship in the Korean Strait, and this was followed by a dispatch received by the State Department, the date of which was not given, that the "Japanese government had made the announcement that its fleet had engaged the Russians in the Straits of Korea Saturday and had held them." The State Department also received information that two of the vessels reported to have been sunk were the sister battleships Orel and Borodino, and that three of the other ships were cruisers. From Tsingtau, the German port on the Shantung Peninsula, came a report that a running naval engagement took place near the island of Oki, in the Sea of Japan, 200 miles northeast of the Straits of Korea, and that the whole Russian fleet did not participate, the slow vessels having been sent around Japan. Russian sources give no news of the battle, while the Japanese government, following its custom, is silent as to either the battle or its outcome.

Failed to Mislead Togo. Chefoo, By Cable.—Private telegrams from Korea to the Japanese consul here state that a battle was progressing Saturday afternoon at or near the Korean straits, between the main portion of the Russian squadron and the Japanese fleet under command of Admiral Togo.

Telegrams almost identical with the above have been received here, and announce that a large portion of the Russian fleet was reported approaching the Korean straits Sunday, headed for the channel between Tsu Island and the Japanese coast. According to the best information received here recently, the main portion of Admiral Togo's fleet has been almost constantly at Masampo bay. Advances from a reliable quarter received here are to the effect that three Russian battleships, three armored cruisers and several colliers were off Shanghai Friday. It is believed that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky sent sufficient ships to the vicinity of Shanghai in order to induce the belief that his main fleet was there, while the major portion of it pushed on toward the Korean straits.

Sinking of American Ship. Washington, Special.—Confirmation has been received here from Shanghai of the press report that the Russian warships have sunk an unknown American merchant ship off the Chinese coast. Heavy gun fire is plainly heard to the northward.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Nothing is known at the Admiralty of the reported sinking of an unknown American steamer off Formosa by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. It is recognized at the Admiralty as quite possible that "Rojestvensky may have been compelled by military necessity to destroy a neutral. If he feared that to allow the steamer to proceed and report the whereabouts and direction of the Russian fleet would endanger his strategic plan, he had no other alternative except to take off the crew and sink the ship. Such an incident is unfortunate, but every naval officer must admit that the risk in such a crisis is too great to take any chances. If the ship was justifiably sunk from the standpoint of international law, Russia, of course, will have to foot the bill; but any cost is cheap if it furthers Rojestvensky's mission."

THINK TORPEDO BOATS DID IT. Washington Naval Circles Comment on Dispatches to State Department—Battleship and Five More Vessels Sunk—Straits Held Against Russians.

Washington, Special.—A dispatch received at the State Department says that the Japanese Government has made the announcement that its fleet had engaged the Russians in the Straits of Korea Saturday and had held them.

The reported sinking of the battleship Borodino is mentioned in a dispatch received at the State Department from the consul at Nagasaki.

The belief in the naval circles in Washington is that the Japanese resorted to the free use of torpedo boats in their attacks on the vessels of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. The Japanese have a large number of torpedo boats in their fleet and they demonstrated their effectiveness in the operations around Port Arthur. Naval officers here express the opinion that it was unlikely that such serious losses as those reported could have been inflicted by ordinary fire.

The following is the text of the Na-

Texas Town Not Destroyed.

Austin, Tex., Special.—S. J. L. Mathers, mayor of Mineral Wells, Tex., requested a correction of the report sent to several papers that the town had been badly damaged by a tornado last week. He says that no damage was done at all, and that excepting a very high wind, which swept over the town last Wednesday, there was no provocation for such a report.

Floods North of El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., Special.—A half million dollars is a conservative estimate of the damage done by the overflow of the Rio Grande north of El Paso in the Mesilla valley. Some 7,000 acres of farm land are under water, crops and farm machinery have been lost, and all houses in the path of the waters washed away. The water in most places is six feet deep. Every abode in Anthony, N. M., has been washed away and the people have fled to El Paso. The water is still rising rapidly, threatening great damage, especially at El Paso.

McGraw Fined.

New York, Special.—Manager McGraw of the New York National League Baseball Club, has been fined \$150 and suspended for 15 days for using profane language to President Dreyfus of the Pittsburg club. McGraw will be eligible to resume the privileges of the ball field on June 11th, providing that previous to that date the fine of \$150 is paid, together with the sum of \$10, which fine was imposed by President Pulliam because of his being removed from the game May 20th.

Another Dividend.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Receiver W. J. Butler, of the First National Bank, which failed in the R. H. Plant collapse last year, will distribute next week another dividend of 10 per cent to all creditors of the institution. This will make a total of 95 per cent paid.

Drummer Dies Suddenly.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—Charles I. Warren, a drummer for a Baltimore chewing gum manufacturer, died suddenly at the Albion hotel Sunday morning. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death due to natural causes.

gasaki dispatch to the State Department: "Nagasaki, May 28.—Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship. The other dispatch read as follows: "Tokio, May 27.—Japanese met and engaged the Baltic squadron this afternoon in the Straits of Fushima, which was held. Cannonading was heard from shore."

From information which has been received in Washington it is believed that two of the Russian ships reported to have been sunk in the Korean Straits by the Japanese are the Orel and her sister ship, the Borodino. They are battleships of 13,000 tons. Three other vessels reported sunk are believed to have been cruisers, the remaining one being a repair ship.

The Orel and Borodino are of 13,516 tons displacement each, heavily armed, well protected, and were designed to make 18 knots. They measure 397 feet by 76 feet, with 26 feet draught, and both have a lofty spar deck fully 30 feet above the water line, extending from the bow to the quarter deck. Forward is mounted a pair of 12.4-inch guns in a turret protected by eleven inches of Krupp armor. Another pair of guns, of same size, is mounted aft. There are thirty other guns on the intermediate battery, the vessels carry two submerged torpedo tubes and two above the water. A special feature of the vessels is their vertical longitudinal bulkheads of inch armor, running throughout the whole length of the ship at a distance of nine or ten feet inboard from the ships' sides, designed to localize the effects of a blow from a torpedo.

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Shot Chief of Police.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—A special from Jackson, Tenn., says that A. D. Dugger shot and seriously wounded Chief of Police Gaston, of that place. Four shots were fired, two of which took effect. Dugger was drinking and Gaston attempted to arrest him. Dugger was subsequently locked up.

An Interstate Railway.

Columbia, Special.—Definite announcement of a railroad from Charleston, S. C. to Monroe, N. C., giving Charleston, Sumter and intermediate points seaboard connection at Monroe, was made, in the shape of a petition for a commission to incorporate the "Charleston & Virginia Railroad." The commission was granted with Wm. H. Ingram, Neff O'Donnell and Marion Moise, of Sumter, and State Senator Thomas G. McLeod, of Lee county, as incorporators. The initial capital is forty thousand dollars, and the ultimate two and a half million. The "purpose" state that it is the intention of the corporation "to acquire rights of way and build and maintain cotton warehouses."

News of the Day.

The mayor of Philadelphia won out in a stubborn fight against the ring he opposed.

Stockholm, By Cable.—There were riots here Saturday night in connection with the scavengers' strike. A mob stoned the police, who drew their weapons and cleared the streets. Many persons were injured and a number were arrested. Much damage was done to property.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

Naples, By Cable.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, the volcano showing four new openings through which lava flows, while the immediately surrounding country is covered with ashes. The funicular railroad has been compelled to cease running.

Big Saw Mill Fire.

Washington, N. H., Special.—The large saw mill, owned by Atkly & Sprague, has been destroyed by fire, together with the machine and blacksmith shops and a large quantity of lumber.

PALMETTO CROP CONDITIONS

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The first of the week ending Monday, May 22nd, was warm, the latter part very cool, especially the nights. There were local high winds accompanying thunderstorms on the 16th that did some damage to fruit trees. The latter part of the week was fair with sunshine in excess of the normal amount.

There were general rains on the 16th, heavy in places, and occasional showers in the eastern counties on the 17th, after which the ground dried rapidly. Cultivation of field crops made rapid progress during the latter part of the week. There is still widespread complaint of grassy fields, and a probability that some land planted to cotton will have to be abandoned owing to the scarcity of farm laborers. Labor is scarce in all parts of the State.

Cotton planting has been finished, and more than two-thirds has been chopped, with chopping still in progress. Cultivation has been begun. Stands of cotton are generally good, tho there are numerous reports of plants dying on gray lands in the western counties and on sandy lands in the eastern ones, owing to too much rain and the recent cool nights. In some of the southeastern counties, some fields have been plowed up and replanted. Excessive rains and lack of cultivation caused the plants to turn red or yellow in many places, and the recent cool nights have checked its heretofore rapid growth. The first squares were noted on the 19th in Colleton county. The general condition of the cotton crop is poor, tho promising in a few localities.

Corn is suffering from want of cultivation and is turning yellow, but where cultivation has been practicable it is in good condition. Straws are generally good except on bottom lands where worms continue destructive. There is yet much corn to be planted on bottom lands, in the western half of the State.

Tobacco is doing well. Rice planting is delayed in the Georgetown district by high tides. The week was favorable for truck and shipment of potatoes and beans were heavy. The strawberry season is over. Wheat is promising where not rusted or damaged by the Hessian fly. Fall oats are fine, and spring oats have improved rapidly. Oats are ripening in the eastern counties and some have been cut. Pastures are fine. Peaches are plentiful in the eastern counties, but are very scarce in the western ones. The first shipment of peaches was made this week. Apples are scarce and the trees continue to blight. Melons, gardens and other minor crops continue to do well.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

Anti-Trust Law Valid.

Columbia, Special.—About five years ago under legislative direction then Attorney General Bellinger brought a suit to disrupt the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and appoint a receiver for the separate properties that went to make up the corporation. The case descended from General Bellinger to Attorney General Gunter and has been pushed by both these officers. The Virginia-Carolina Company has, through its counsel, Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, and his associates, fought every inch of ground and the case is just about where it started more than four years ago, except that the State courts have held that they had jurisdiction in the case and the lower courts have held that the anti-trust act, under which the suit was brought, is constitutional. The State Supreme Court has decided that the State anti-trust law is valid and constitutional. It previously sustained the lower court in overruling a demurrer. If the Virginia-Carolina Company does not interpose some new point, the master will take testimony from the case and the real inquiry will begin. The case is likely in the end to find its way to a jury and if the State courts decide against the Virginia-Carolina Company, then the case will likely go to the Federal Supreme Court.

Decision Expected This Week.

It is expected that the United States Supreme Court will file this week its decision in the case of the State of South Carolina against the secretary of the treasury for the return of certain license fees paid by the State in behalf of the State dispensary. This amounts to about \$60,000 at present and involves the payment of license in succeeding years.

This matter was first agitated by Mr. P. J. Mackey, a South Carolinian residing in Washington, not the notorious Judge T. J. Mackey. He secured the permission of the dispensary authorities to institute proceedings, and agreed to take payment in a percentage of what might be obtained. The case was lost in the court of claims and Mr. Mackey died.

The dispensary authorities then engaged Mr. G. Duncan Bellinger to carry an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Bellinger secured the assistance of Messrs. Mordecai & Gadsden of Charleston and Ralston & Siddons of Washington. The case was argued some time ago and the court will adjourn Saturday until some time in October, it is confidently expected that a decision will be filed this week. If the case should be decided in favor of the State of South Carolina the estate of Mr. Mackey will be paid for his services.—Columbia State.

Telegraphic Briefs.

French soldiers blew up the house in which an outlaw barricaded himself, and he got out only to narrowly escape being lynched.

The Chamber of Deputies sustained the French Government by postponing indefinitely interpellation upon the neutrality question.

It is stated a special envoy will represent France at the wedding of the German Crown Prince.

Mr. Watson to go North.

Mr. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture and immigration, has gone to Washington for a stay of a few days, and from there he will go to New York. Mr. Watson was very much encouraged on his last trip to New York, and will probably meet with an even more cordial reception this time. His object is not to induce immigration, but to pick immigrants who are desirable, for the foreigners are pouring into the country by thousands daily.

ROTHSCHILD IS DEAD

Passions of One of the World's Most Famous Financiers

WAS A FOUNDER OF CHARITIES

Eminent Financier Who Financed Billion Dollar Indemnity Paid to Germany and Who Was Leading Spirit of the Rothschild Their Relations With European Governments Succumb to Acute Bronchitis, Aged 78.

Paris, By Cable.—Baron Alphonse Rothschild, head of the French branch of the banking house bearing the name of Rothschild and governor of the Bank of France, died at 4:30 Saturday morning from acute bronchitis aggravated by gout. The eminent financier has been sinking slowly for many days, but there was no apprehension that his death was imminent.

He passed away peacefully surrounded by his family. The announcement of the baron's death caused widespread regret, for besides his position in the financial world, Baron Alphonse was known for his lavish charities, one of the latest being the gift of \$200,000 for the erection of workmen's homes.

The deceased who was born in 1827, will be succeeded as the head of the banking house by Baron Lambert de Rothschild, of Brussels, whose business capacity has earned him a worldwide reputation.

The burial of Baron Alphonse will be most simple, according to the strict rule of the Rothschild family, including a plain coffin without mourning tributes. The funeral, the date of which has not been fixed, will be the occasion of a notable tribute of respect.

A member of a Franco-American banking house said: "Baron Alphonse was the leading spirit of the Rothschilds in their relation with practically all the governments of Europe. Besides the colossal task of financing the indemnity which France paid to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, he carried on relations with other governments. In Italy these included both government and Vatican finances. The house has also had considerable dealings with American securities through the Belmonts, J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates, including Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line transactions, and also has extensive interests in mines in California."

Baron Alphonse leaves two children, Baron Edouard and Baroness Beatrice. He has two surviving brothers, Baron Gustav and Baron Edmond.

Speech by Judge Parker.

Chicago, Special.—Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, addressed the Illinois State Bar Association at the Chicago Beach Hotel on "The Lawyer in Public Affairs."

Judge Parker was greeted by hearty applause as he arose to speak. After returning thanks for the cordiality of his reception, he said in part:

In studying, however casually, or with whatever care, the modern development of the law, and the scope of the men who follow it as a profession, it is impossible to escape from a knowledge of the close relation which the latter bear, almost as a direct result of their professional life, to our politics. It is seen all along the line of public effort whether in village, town, city, county, State or nation. Its existence, therefore, cannot be overlooked nor can its importance as a feature in the history and development of the law, or of politics be exaggerated. It is not a new tendency, having manifested itself even in our earliest days when, owing to the simplicity of conditions, the need for the lawyer and the recognition of his place in